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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGHTS.

TO say that a man is great, as distinct from being good, is to give him a worse character than that of the devil, who in this sense, is greater than all human beings.

—

The chief thing which recommends the Lombardy poplar is, that it is easily propagated, seldom dies on being transplanted, and is of quick growth. In shade, stateliness, and beauty, it is not comparable to the locust, the elm, the walnut, the button-wood, or the oak.

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It is a pretty general notion, that in angling, the point of the hook should be covered with bait; but it is idle, if not improper. The best bait for the trout, particularly in the spring of the year, is the red worm; next to this a very small fish put on whole, or a piece cut out of a larger one. The fish-bait has this advantage over the worm, that is not so easily taken off, and will serve to catch several trout.

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A man is never so contented, and dines so heartily and safely, as at home with his family, on a single dish.

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Religion and the welfare of society require that oaths never be taken but when absolutely necessary, and that they be always administered with great solemnity. The custom of going before magistrates and making affidavits of what passed in conversation, to promote the purposes of party, is extremely improper and dangerous if not profane.

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Those who wish to be thoroughly informed as to the character of Swift, must read his life written by Sheridan. Much will be found to admire in that extraordinary man who was one of the most learned and honest in his day; the best acquainted with human nature; and the most accurate and witty writer who has ever existed.

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The practice of lads, white and black, smoking segars while they walk the streets, is ridiculous and contemptible.

MENTOR.

Editorial.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE election is now over. Party zeal has grown a little cool; and political resentment is somewhat allayed. This is therefore a proper time to take a retrospective view of past occurrences. You ought now to examine without bias, and judge without prejudice. The mind is best prepared to receive good impressions, when most tranquil. Truth pleads in vain amidst the clamours of faction: But when passion subsides, reason may find its way to the heart. You can never do wrong, if you are well informed: But the eve of an election is not a suitable time for receiving instruction. On such occasions the most vicious are the most noisy. The desperate seek rather to inflame than to inform. You are hurried down the turbulent current, without being permitted to reflect or look back. Your course may be right, or it may be wrong. When all is agitation, your judgment, like the helm, is abandoned; and it would not be strange if you were dashed upon a rock, or swallowed up in a whirlpool.

In the course of a few numbers, we propose to review, briefly, some of the prominent transactions which preceded the late election. We engage to pursue the subject with candor and impartiality; and we only ask, that you may read as we write. In no case will we exercise more severity than facts will justify; and we earnestly beg that no man may turn a deaf ear to truth, merely because it bears hard on his own party. Do you wish to be deceived? or rather, do you wish to deceive yourselves? Certainly not. You all desire true information. He is both a knave and a fool who declares his mind shut against conviction. You have now no party feelings to gratify. You can now examine, without fear of sinning against your political creed. You may now safely bow to justice and virtue, even if you find it in the ranks of your enemy; and you will now view knavery and corruption with detestation, even though it may have aided your electioneering views.

Come, then, let us cautiously travel back, over the same ground that we but just passed. Let us see to what means the factions, late in opposition, have resorted, to regain predominancy in the state. Let us see whether the contest has been fairly and honorably conducted, or whether it has been marked by baseness and profligacy. Let us see whether right and justice have prevailed, or whether deception and intrigue, (not to say corruption) have proved the better weapons for carrying on an electioneering warfare. Let us see whether the question has been decided by the free and unbiassed voice of American citizens, or whether foreign aid has been called in to overawe and mislead the judgment of the weaker and more restless portion of our electors. These are all important enquiries, and demand a patient and candid investigation. Such investigation will afford you a volume of instruction. If you have been deceived, this will point out to you the necessity of a more scrupulous and wary conduct in future; and although the remedy cannot be immediately applied, yet the cure will be the more certain eventually. To you, then, fellow-citizens, we confidently appeal. We hope and trust the time will again come, when the affairs of our nation and state will be administered according to the spirit and letter of the constitution, and when demagogues will be better known, and their arts less effectual.

(SUBJECT TO BE CONTINUED)

Literary Notice.

NEW GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Horatio G. Spafford, of this city, is preparing for the press, a very useful school-book, entitled, "Universal Geography, and Rudiments of Useful Knowledge: (in a pocket volume) Containing a short, but comprehensive system of Geography, in its several parts: together with a brief survey of the principles of Natural Philosophy."—The work is divided into twelve sections, arranged under the following general heads:—

Section 1. Of the Solar System.

2. Of the Earth in particular: its figure, magnitude and motions....With a great variety of illustrations and explanations of the different phenomena of Nature.

3. Of Maps and Globes, and their use.

In these three are comprised the scientific or astronomical part of Geography properly digested, and comprehensively and familiarly explained.

4. A short comprehensive view of Natural Philosophy; the properties of Matter; the laws of Motion;....The phenomena of Winds, Tides, Rainbows, Clouds, Storms, Hurricanes, and Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, familiarly explained.

5. General Geography, or a view of the political divisions of the Earth as divided into Empires, Kingdoms and States. This is the largest division of the work, and exhibits a general view of the Historical part of Geography.

6. Contains a brief review of the different Languages, systems of Religion, and Governments of Nations.

7. Of Chronology, and the divisions of Time, with some necessary mathematical explanations.

8. An improved, extensive Geographical Table, containing the names and situations (with the latitude and longitude) of the chief Cities, Towns, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, Capes and other remarkable places in the known world.

9. A short arithmetical account of Decimal Arithmetic and Federal Money.

10. The money of account of different nations, and commercial countries; with the value in Sterling of Great-Britain, and in Federal Money.

11. A List of all the Post-Offices in the United States, with the States and Counties in which they are situated; their distances from Washington City;....and the rates of postage.

12. An improved chronological table of remarkable events, from the Creation, down to the present time.

The work will be well printed in a duodecimo volume of from 300 to 350 pages, will be illustrated with seven or eight well executed maps, and will be delivered to subscribers, bound and lettered, at the moderate price of *one dollar*.

As the plan of the work is new, and as the execution, as far as it has been examined, has met with the decided approbation of good judges, we venture to recommend it to the patronage of the public.

☞ *Editors who exchange papers with us, will confer a favor by inserting this notice.*

To the Patrons of the Fine Arts.

In No. 4, of the present volume of the Balance, we republished, from the N. Y. Spectator, a notice of Col. Trumbull's proposals for publishing two prints—one representing the DEATH OF WARREN, *at the battle of Bunker's Hill*—the other the DEATH OF MONTGOMERY, *at the attack of Quebec*.—We have now the satisfaction of offering to the friends of the fine arts in this vicinity, an opportunity to patronize the above work. The proposals may be seen at Croswell's Book-Store, where subscriptions are received, and where the prints will be delivered.

A few copies of the large prints (20 by 30 inches) are to be had, at *Eight Guineas* the pair. The small ones are reduced to half the size, and are afforded at *Ten Dollars* the pair.

Editor's Closet.

We intended to have offered some remarks on the affidavit of David J. Hopkins, in this paper; but as the poor wretch has been committed to prison at Albany, on a charge of perjury, we forbear for the present. When his trial is over, the jacobins shall hear from us on the subject.

Majorities for Governor, as far as have come to hand.

	Lewis.	*Tompkins.*
Columbia,	206	
Greene,	316	
Albany,	360	
Rensselaer,	43	
Dutchess,	1069	
Ulster,	550	
Orange,		223
Westchester,		170
Rockland,		272
New-York,	134	
Richmond,	16	
Queens,		251
Kings,		52
Schoharie,	102	
Saratoga,		794
Washington,		770
Herkimer,		475
Montgomery,		128
Otsego,		701
Delaware,		321

State of Parties in the Assembly.

	Federal-Repub.	Demo.
Columbia,	4	
Albany,	6	
Ulster,	4	
Rensselaer,	1	3
Saratoga,		4
Dutchess,	7	
Greene,	2	
New-York,		9
Orange,		4
Westchester,		4
Richmond,		1
Kings,		1
Rockland,		1
Montgomery,		5
Washington,		6
Otsego,		4
Herkimer,		3
Schoharie,	2	
Delaware,		2

Selected.

From the Connecticut Herald, May 5.

A brief Report of the proceedings of the Circuit Court, for the District of Connecticut, April Term, 1807.

Monday, April 13.

IT being Freemen's Meeting Day, the Marshal and Clerk opened and adjourned the court.

Tuesday, April 14.

The Hon. Pierpont Edwards took his seat on the bench, and gave notice that the regular business would proceed to-morrow.

Wednesday, April 15.

At the opening of the court a charge was delivered to the Grand Jury by Judge Edwards. The petit jury were then called to the number of 24, and impanelled. In the prosecution for sedition, United States vs. Thaddeus Osgood, eleven witnesses were called on their recognizances, and appeared. In the case of the United States vs. Thomas Collier for a libel on the government, one witness was called on his recognizance and appeared. This witness came from the state of Georgia to attend this trial. The court then adjourned.

Thursday, April 16.

It appeared that the petit jury were selected and summoned by the Marshal at his pleasure: It ought here to be observed, that by the laws of the United States, "jurors in all cases to serve in the courts of the United States shall be designated by lot or otherwise in each state respectively according to the mode of forming juries therein now practised, so far as the laws of the same shall render such designation practicable by the courts or Marshals of the United States." The following is the mode of forming juries, practised in the state of Connecticut at the time the above recited law was made, and the one which has uniformly been practised since. At a meeting of the Magistrates, Grand Jurors and Constables of each town, in December, a certain number of persons, which number is regulated by law, is chosen to serve on the petit jury, and the names are put into a box kept by the town clerk for that purpose. Whenever there is occasion for a jury, the proper officer goes to the town clerk, and draws as many names as his warrant authorizes him to take from the town, and then summons the persons whose names are drawn, to appear at the proper time and place, and act as petit jurors. The same mode has been pursued without an exception by the courts of the United States for the district of Connecticut. Judge Edwards having discovered the manner in which the Marshal had collected a jury, rose, and addressed them substantially as follows: "It is the opinion of many gentlemen entitled to great respect and consideration for their legal knowledge, that the Marshal has not acted according to law, in summoning you to act on the petit jury. This is not, however, my own opinion. The only inquiry, is, with respect to the meaning of these words in the Judiciary Law. "So far as the laws of the same shall render such designation practicable." I suppose the meaning to be, "so far as the

laws of the same shall give to the Marshal compulsory process to obtain a jury, or shall point out a particular way in which he is to proceed in forming a jury. The laws of Connecticut give no such process, nor point out any such way. It cannot be the meaning of the law, that the Marshal should go and beseech a town Clerk to be so kind as to give him access to the jury box. I am, therefore of opinion that youhave been lawfully summoned, and may proceed to try causes. But as it is desirable that every imputation of partiality should be avoided, I think it best to dismiss you, and shall direct the Marshal to summon juries in the manner heretofore practised in this state, so long as the town clerks ahall give him access to their boxes. You are therefore dismissed.—The Clerk will issue new *venires* returnable on Tuesday next, at 10 o' clock A. M." There being no futher business the court adjourned.

Friday, April 17.

In the case of Dwight and others *vs.* Pollard and Picket, it was suggested to the court by the counsel for one of the parties, that by the laws of the United States no district judge in the second circuit, could hold a circuit court. The question was argued at some length at the bar. Judge Edwards decided, that the district judge had a right to hold a circuit court, though he said the question was attended with great difficulties, and observed, that were it not for the extreme inconveniences a contrary decision would create, he should not decide without further consideration. He said that Judge Patterson, and Judge Livingston had both expressed an opinion that the district judge might hold a circuit court, though it never came up judicially before them.

The counsel for the defendant in case of the public prosecutions, moved the court for a continuance, on the ground, that the cause was of great importance to the person implicated, and the question intended to be made. Whether the courts of the United States have common law jurisdiction of offences must be decided, and it was therefore desirable to him to be tried by a full court. The Judge said it could not consist with the public peace, that these causes should all lie over another year, as it was not probable there could be a full court till after the next session of congress. He observed that upon the motion in arrest, there would be a proper opportunity to take advantage of any law questions which might arise during the trial; and as to the great question which was intended to be made, he would take care that it should be put into such a train as to receive a judicial determination in the supreme court of the United States; that, as a writ of error could not be brought in a criminal case, he should continue the motion in arrest till another Judge should arrive; that then whatever his opinion might be, he would agree to differ from his brother, that the case might go up to the supreme court.

Saturday, April 18.

The court opened, and there being no business, the court adjourned till Monday, 2 o'clock P. M.

Monday, April 20.

A plea in abatement which occupied a few minutes was tried. The Judge inquired what business was ready for to-morrow. The District Attorney gave notice that he should be ready in the case of the United States *vs.* Hudson and Goodwin.—The counsel for Hudson and Goodwin stated their clients did not expect their trial to come on till Wednesday and therefore would not be in town to-morrow.——The Judge observed that the trial might proceed without them; that he did not wish to place them as prisoners at the bar, and make them hold up their hands by way of indignity. He said he should countenance no such proceedings.

Tuesday, April 21.

The second petit jury came in, and a civil case was tried, which lasted 2 hours.

Wednesday, April 22.

The cause of the United States *vs.* Hudson and Goodwin came on to be tried. The Jury were empannelled and sworn. The District Attorney exhibited a paper which he was about to prove to have been printed and published by Hudson and Goodwin, containing libellous matter, when the counsel for the accused, objected to any proof with respect to that publication, as it did not compare with the indictment. They made a motion, therefore, that the indictment should be *quashed*. Mr. Daggett in support of the motion read several cases to the purpose, but as he conceived the point was very clear, he declined making many observations.

The District Attorney replied, that he could not controvert the rules of common law laid down by Mr. Daggett, but he did not know whether these rules had been recognized by the courts of the United Sates, and if they had, whether they would be by this court. The Judge here interrupted him, by observing that he felt no disposition to break over the established rules of common law.

Mr. Peters then rose and proposed that those parts of the indictment should be tried which are accurately recited.

He was also interrupted by the Judge, who informed him, that it could not be taken piece-meal. The indictment was therefore *quashed*, the Judge observing that the rules of common law should be rigidly adhered to, and that he agreed with the Judge whose opinion Mr. Daggett had read, that if we do not adhere to the known rules, we are out at sea, and perhaps may never get into port again.

The grand Jury appeared in court this forenoon, and delivered to the court a bill of indictment.

In the afternoon a motion in arrest in a civil case was decided. The Grand Jury handed in another bill.

Thursday, April 28.

The district attorney moved that Hudson and Goodwin should be put to plead to an indictment just found against them.

The indictment was read.

The counsel for the accused asked for a continuance till next term before they should be put to plead, as they did not expect a trial this term, knowing the defects in the former indictment. The Judge was proceeding to order Hudson and Goodwin to enter into bonds for their appearance at the next court, when the district attorney rose, and said he hoped his honor had not decided the question of continuance. The Judge replied, he did not know as the attorney had any thing to say, but if he had, he should be heard.

Mr. Huntington proceeded to say, that he thought it unreasonable that the cause should be continued. He was interrupted by the Judge, who said *he* decided it to be very reasonable, as the gentlemen from their knowledge of law, doubtless knew the insufficiency of the former indictment, and did not expect a trial this time. He, therefore, ordered the clerk to take Hudson's and Goodwin's own bonds of 1000 dollars each, for their appearance the next term.

A new bill of indictment against the Rev. Azel Backus was read, the former having been dropped by the attorney, probably for its insufficiency. This case was continued till next term under the same conditions as that of Hudson and Goodwin.

The Judge then observed, that there was no other case for trial this term except that of United States *vs.* Thaddeus Osgood, and enquired of the attorney if he was ready to proceed to trial? The following dialogue ensued:

Counsel for Mr. Osgood. We are ready, may it please the court.

District Attorney. I am not ready, may it please the court.

Judge Edwards. Why are you not ready?

District Attorney. The witnesses are not here.

Judge Edwards. Why are not your witnesses here? It is hard for a man to be detained here because your witnesses are not ready. Call over your witnesses and see how many you have present.

District Attorney. (with much hesitation and difficulty,) The witnesses are absent—because—I told them they need not be here.

Judge Edwards. How came you to tell them so?

The counsel for Mr. Osgood interrupted this dialogue, by making a motion to quash the indictment, observing that they would not trouble the attorney to call in his witnesses.

The attorney seized the bill, and declared he would enter, a *nolle prosequi*, which he accordingly did.

The Judge then addressed Mr. Osgood, and informed him he was at liberty, and might go where he pleased.

Mr. Osgood rose, made a respectful bow, and sat down.

Thus ended the prosecution against Thaddeus Osgood. A number of amusing anecdotes might here be related, of the conduct of the District Attorney towards Mr. Osgood during the pending of the prosecution; but they are reserved for other hands.

Friday, April 24.

The court was opened, sat a very few minutes, and adjourned.

Saturday, April 25.

The court sat at a public house, for the purpose of making up the debentures.

Here the term closed after a session of thirteen days, the court having tried one cause which occupied two hours.

Literary.

WHO is he that pretends to the slightest knowledge of *Belles Lettres* and does not know the beauties—the excellence of Marmontel.—His delightful tales—his Incas of Peru—indeed all that he has left to posterity is so interesting, so delightful, so fascinating, and at the same time of such pure and forcible moral tendency, that his character as a writer is put beyond the reach of chance; and bids defiance to the ill nature of criticism—if criticism itself with all its ruggedness could be ill natured while contemplating Marmontel. His Life written by himself bears in every feature of it the very same family stamp which characterises all his other charming writings; being simple, elegant, polished and interesting and full of Anecdote. Not the every day anecdote of the conundrum maker; but anecdote selected for its value in interesting the feelings, investigating the human heart, and affording instruction. From this work, which has been reprinted in America, we offer our readers an extract. It is taken rather by chance than by choice, and while it will amuse all, and may instruct some of our readers, will convey an idea of the writer's heart and understanding. It contains a fine reproof of inordinate vanity and saucy overbearing pride. To give the whole in detail would exceed the limits we allow to extracts, and therefore we have to state in explanation that Marmontel had got into a Coach on a journey, with a vain consequential young slip of nobility—a marquis, whose stupid impertinence so wrought upon even his (M's) temper that he was compelled to rebuke him severely.——Take his own words.—*People's Friend.*

"The first day, I gave him the back seat, and, notwithstanding the sickness which the balancing of the carriage, and the motion backward occasioned me, I suffered the inconvenience. I even dissembled my disgust at hearing the most stupid of all spoiled children eternally displaying, with a puerile emphasis, his noble origin, his immense fortune, and the dignity of president with which his father was invested. I let him boast of the beauty of his large blue eyes; and the charms of his face, with which, he innocently told me, all the women were in love. He talked to me of their lures, of their caresses, of the kisses they gave his fine eyes; I listened patiently, and said to myself: "How ridiculous is vanity."

"The next day he got into the carriage first, and seated himself on the back seat. "Softly, Marquis," said I; "in front, if you please. To day it is my turn to take my ease." He answered that it was his place, and that his father had understood that he should occupy the back seat. I replied that, if his father had understood it in his bargain, I had not understood it in mine; and that, had he proposed it to me, I should not have cased myself up like a fool, in that dancing carriage; that I should now have been, for the same money, in the open air, upon a good horse, enjoying the scenery around me; that I had already been duped enough for having employed my five guineas so ill, and that I would not be so much so, as to give him constantly the best place. He persisted in keeping it; but, though he was as tall as I, I entreated him not to oblige me to force him from it, and to leave him in the road. He listened to this argument, and took the front seat. He was in ill humour till dinner time. —However, he contented himself with depriving me of his conversation; but, at dinner, his superiority recurred to him. They brought us a red-legged partridge. He thought himself an excellent carver: *quo gestu leporem, et qua gallina secetur.* And indeed this exercise had made a part of his education. He took the partridge on his plate, cut off, very judiciously, the two wings and left me the legs and the backbone. "What!" said I, "You like the wings of a partridge?" "Yes," said he, "very well." "And I too," said I; and, smiling, without discomposing myself, I established the equality. "You make very free," said he, "to take a wing from my plate!" "You are much more so," answered I, in a firm tone, "for having taken two from the dish." He was red with anger; but it subsided and we dined peaceably.

The next day—"It is your turn," said I, "to take the back seat of the carriage." He seated himself there, saying, "you do me great favor:" and our *tete-a-tete* was going to be as silent as on the evening before, when an incident animated it. The marquis took snuff; I took it too, thanks to a young and pretty girl, who gave me a taste for it. In his sullen mood he opened his fine snuff box, and I, who was not in ill humour, extended my hand and took a pinch, as if we had been the best friends in the world. He did not refuse; and, after a few minutes reflection, "I must tell you," said he, "a circumstance that happened to M. de Maniban, first president of the parliament at Thoulouse. I foresaw it was something impertinent, and I listened. "M. de Maniban," continued he, "once gave audience, in his cabinet, to a *quidam*, who had a cause, and who came to solicit his favor. The magistrate as he listened, opened his snuff box: the *quidam* took a pinch: the president did not discompose himself, but rang for his servant, and throwing away his snuff box that the *quidam* had touched, he sent him for more." I avoided any appearance of applying this story to myself, and some little time afterward, when the coxcomb again displayed his box, I again took of his snuff as tranquilly as before. He looked surprised; and I, smiling said, "Why don't you ring, Marquis?" "Here is no bell." "You are very fortunate that there is not," said I, "for the *quidam* would have drubbed you soundly for having rung." You may guess the astonishment that my reply created. He chose to be angry; and I was angry in my turn. "Be quiet," said I, "or I'll trample on you. I see that I have got a young fop to correct, and, from this moment, I will submit to no impertinence. Recollect that we are going to a city, where the son of a provincial president is nothing; and begin from this time to be simple, polite, and modest, if you can; for in the world, self-sufficiency, foppery, and foolish pride, will expose you to much more bitter vexations." While I spoke he concealed his eyes, and I saw he wept. I pitied him, and assumed the tone of a sincere friend: I made him reflect on his ridiculous boasting, on his puerile vanity, and his foolish pretensions; and I thought I perceived that his head became gradually less inflated with the vapors that filled it. "What can I do?" said he, "I have been brought up thus." To various marks of my kindness, I added the politeness of almost always giving him the best place in the carriage; for I was more accustomed than he to the inconvenience of riding backward; and this compliance completely reconciled us."

☞ *The abovementioned work may be had at Croswell's Book-Store.*

Miscellany.

From the Trenton True American.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, feel the painful task imposed upon them of stating to the public the material facts connected with a late combination of the students under their care to resist the regular authority of the institution. This statement, founded on the most impartial investigation of facts, and drawn from sources the most authentic, will, they trust, deserve the entire confidence of the public.

The remote causes which have led to this event are to be found in the pernicious principles and loose manners of some vicious youths who have obtained admission into the institution; and still more, perhaps, in the almost unlimited allowance of money, or of credit, given to many others, and which, in a society of young men whose passions are not yet corrected by experience and reflection, are so apt to corrupt minds originally the most innocent. And although the dangerous and unlawful practice of introducing spiritous liquors into the College, and of frequenting taverns and other places of entertainment, at late hours of the night, was known or believed to be common among a portion of the students, yet direct and positive evidence of these facts could not be obtained only against a few who were immediately dismissed from the society. For the more bold and artful offenders, who, by their very boldness commonly render themselves popular among their associates, had too successfully established among them this false but plausible principle, that to give testimony against a fellow student, however gross his vices or faults might be, was in the highest degree dishonorable—Any evidence, therefore, against this class of students, on which an act of discipline could be founded, must depend entirely on the vigilance and personal observation of the faculty themselves. And though they were much the smallest class, yet they were able, under the protection of this principle, frequently to give great disturbance to the order of the College, at different periods during the last session; and toward the close of it, their

insolence assumed a bolder tone. The door and windows of the room of one of the tutors, who had been the cause of the detection and punishment of some of them, were broken. Attempts had been made at midnight to destroy certain convenient enclosures, belonging, and contiguous to the College, and one small building was actually consumed by fire.

They were informed that, although the faculty had no authority to punish, except on clear and positive proof, yet that the Trustees whose property the college is, and who were to assemble in a few days, had power to send away all those students whose presence they esteemed dangerous to the institution; and the misconduct of some of them had now rendered the interposition of that power a measure of indispensible necessity. Those who were most conscious of being exposed to the exercise of that power, which is the last resort of the discipline of the College, from that moment, as has appeared since by the confession of several of the students, planned a combination to resist the authority of the house, and thus to screen themselves, or to diminish their own disgrace by involving others in their fate. This combination was hastened, and brought into immediate operation by an act of the Faculty, suspending three of the students for insolence to certain officers of the College in the discharge of their duty, or for other practices contrary to the laws, and clearly ascertained.

One of these young men, especially, was popular among his associates. Many of the more orderly students and some who even deserved praise for their regularity and diligence, were induced to enter into this combination from the notion that it was honorable to come forward in defence of a fellow student and, as some of them have since declared, from a belief that a numerous and firm association would induce the Faculty to recall their act, and yield to the wishes of the associators without producing any further disturbance. They had, probably, no apprehension of the violent effects of the excited passions of such a number of young men who had once thrown themselves loose from the restraints of law. Many have said that they believed no more was designed than a respectful petition to the faculty, requesting them to review their proceedings, in the case of the last mentioned young gentlemen, and under this impression signed without reading the remonstrance which was presented. But the leaders in this combination had the address to express their remonstrance, which was drawn up under the name of a petition, in such language as could not be received by the government of the College. It contains an imperious *demand*, which is not even decently veiled by a few modest expressions accompanying it, to *re-instate* all the suspended persons, in their former *honorable stations* in the College, under a *menace*, of no equivocal meaning, if their application should be rejected. It contains, further, a most indelicate requisition to certain members of the faculty to retract expressions which, probably, for the particular purposes of the combination, had been reported among the students to have been uttered by them. And finally, in the pretended petition, they, in effect, erect themselves into a tribunal to re-judge the decisions of the governors of the institution. It was couched in the following terms. Common sense is sufficient to interpret their meaning:

To the members of the Faculty of the College of New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

The students of the institution, fully satisfied that the procedure of its officers has been inconsistent with the principles of justice, or that they have proceeded precipitately in their decision of the cases of Messrs. Hyde, Metteau and Cumming, do respectfully request the reinstatement of these gentlemen in their former honorable stations. They humbly conceive that the members of the Faculty have not made those nice inquiries into their several cases, and have depended solely on the representations of a few who are probably prejudiced against the individuals, or who have formed erroneous conceptions of their general mode of conduct. They therefore *request* an immediate answer to this petition, since their future proceedings will greatly depend upon the propriety or impropriety of their decision.—They, in addition to this, moreover, *request* the members of the Faculty to retract or contradict certain expressions which have been thrown out by them, tending materially, in their own estimation and that of the community, to the destruction of their reputations, individually; such expressions being, in their opinion, destitute of the stamp of truth."

This paper was presented to one of the professors, in the name of the students, by a committee of nine. The Faculty immediately consulted with the only member of the Corporation who resided in the vicinity of the College on the measures proper to be pursued, and, in concurrence with him, determined on such as were at once decided and prompt, and, in their opinion, both necessary and temperate. The students being previously assembled in the public Hall, it was represented to them that the laws, those laws which, at their admission into the College, and at the commencement of each session, they had solemnly *pledged their truth and honor* to obey, had foreseen and provided against such combinations as the present, in which a great proportion of them were engaged. The law which relates particularly to this case is in the following words—"If any clubs or combinations of students shall, at any time, take place, either for resisting the authority of the College, or for concealing or executing any evil or disorderly design, every student concerned in such combination shall be considered as guilty of the offence which was intended; and the Faculty are empowered and directed to break up all such combinations as soon as discovered, and to inflict a severer punishment on each individual than if the offence intended had been committed in his individual capacity, whatever be the number concerned, or consequence to the College." On the ground of this law, the students were informed that nothing could be conceded to combination. On the contrary, if those who were concerned in this transaction did not return to their duty, and renounce the *principle* of uniting together to control the government of the College according to their humors, they would render themselves liable to be immediately suspended. Every argument was used to induce them to proper conduct and time was offered them to reflect on the part they had to act. But their leaders had their minds already prepared. One of them rose, and said they had all concurred in the same resolution, and would not retract any thing they had done. He left the Hall, and the rest followed him with great tumult and disorder. The faculty then pronounced the sentence of suspension on all who had departed in this irregular and tumultuous manner. The more thoughtless and intemperate among them were proceeding to acts of considerable violence, and still greater were threatened; but, by the prudent precautions which were employed, no serious injury was done to the College edifice.

That this combination did not *originate* entirely from sympathy with the young gentlemen on whose account ostensibly it was chiefly formed, but had a deeper root, and probably the same which has already been pointed out, appears from the following considerations: In the first place, the combination was much too extensive and violent for the occasion; for although three persons are named in their remonstrance as *unjustly* suspended, yet one of these is understood to have been the object of their principal concern. But, in the next place if this were not so, and all the three stood equally high in the estimation of their fellow students, it was well known that the *Board of Trustees* was called to meet in a few days, and they were informed that to them lies an appeal from every sentence of the faculty by any student who thinks himself aggrieved. To this tribunal, therefore, they would have had recourse if their pretensions had been sincere: if, indeed, the combination and revolt had not been previously resolved on by a great part of them, for other causes than those mentioned in the remonstrance. Lastly, the young gentleman himself, whose fate is said to have given the chief occasion to the combination, in a letter addressed to the Trustees, renounces *the principle* of combining among the students for attaining any object from the government, and condemns the whole proceeding in his own case.

The Trustees of the College convened on the 8th April. Shortly after their meeting a paper was presented them signed by six persons as a committee on behalf of the combination, and desiring to be heard before the board in that character. The Trustees directed this paper to be returned to them with an intimation that they could receive no *committee* who appeared in the name of students combined against the laws and government of the institution; but, if any student had any grievance to complain of in his own case he should be heard. Some persons in consequence of this intimation appeared before the Board, renounced the principle on which they had associated together to resist the lawful authority under which they were placed; and pledged themselves to future submission and obedience. Others, more resolute in error, o-

penly avowed, in the presence of the board, the principle of combination and resistance, whepever they thought themselves, or a fellow student aggrieved by any proceeding of the Faculty. They spoke much of *rights*, comparing the College to a state of civil society in which the people, if they are dissatisfied with the government, have a right to rise and resist, or even overturn it. This analogy would have been more perfect if *they* had founded the College, and appointed its officers; but since the college is the property of the trustees, and students reside in it only by permission, for their own improvement, and during good behaviour, this analogy is most absurd. Every student who is not contented with the administration of the laws, or the modes of instruction in the institution, has a *right* to withdraw from it; but while he remains in it, and subject to its laws, his *right*, is obedience, both by the nature of the thing, and his own solemn promise. He has surely no right to come to it only to violate its laws, and subvert its government.

The trustees, after the most patient and diligent enquiry into all the circumstances of this insurrection, and taking into their most serious consideration the true and permanent interests of the institution, resolved by an unanimous vote, finally to expel *eleven* of those who, in their opinion, were the most prominent leaders in the disorder, and to dismiss without a public expulsion *six* whose improper conduct, in other respects, had rendered them unsafe members of such a literary and moral society. In regard to the residue, many of whom, through misrepresentation, misconception of the object of the combination, or menace, had been induced to join in it, the board, after confirming the *sentence of the faculty*, thought proper still to leave the door open to their return to the College, upon their public and explicit renunciation of a principle which has led to such serious evils, and the manifestation of a proper penitence for their past fault.

Finally, letters were directed, on behalf of the board, to be addressed to the parents or guardians of the person so expelled, dismissed or suspended, expressive of their regret at being compelled to adopt this apparently severe but necessary measure, and requesting such parents or guardians to cooperate in giving efficacy to the discipline of the College. A circular letter has also been addressed to the different Colleges and Universities in the United States, to which is annexed a correct list of persons so expelled, dismissed or suspended, that they may be apprized of the circumstances, under which these young men have left this College, if any of them should apply for admission into any other institution.

And as dissipation has been found to be encouraged, and the spirit of insubordination emboldened, by an excessive allowance of money, or of credit, to many of the students measures have been adopted—which will be laid before the public in a separate address, to restrain as far as may be in the power of the board, both these evils.

From the foregoing statement of facts, the public will easily perceive, that the single alternative left to the trustees is either to govern their own institution by their own officers, or resign it to the government of inconsiderate boys, and profligate young men, whenever a popular offender is pleased to call an assembly of students. In a government continually liable to combinations, and revolts, there is an end of all just subordination.

If those who are sent to *obey* undertake to *dictate*—If they are to be subject to no control, but such as they think reasonable, all who have any acquaintance with human nature must know that a foundation is laid for the practice of every vice—for indolence, ignorance, and eventual ruin. Better far that no College shonld exist, than exist on such terms. The number of students will be diminished, for the present, by cutting off so many dangerous members from the institution; but the public will have a pledge in this act, of the vigor with which the trustees intend to preserve their discipline. It will even invite parents to confide their children with more security to the guardianship of those, who, with such firmness, and such faithfulness, are determined to superintend their morals as well as their improvements in science. Is it not then the sacred duty of the parents of all those youth who may be sent to this place for instruction, to co-operate with the guardians of this institution, and so far as lies in *their* power, humble that indocile and usurping spirit, which tramples on the wholesome restraints of all legitimate authority, and which has led to the late unhappy disorders? Should they not impress on the minds of their offspring the importance of discipline as the indispensible means of their own improvement in science and morals—and insist on a prompt and unreserved submission to the laws of the College as the absolute condition of their parents future approbation and favor. Returning to the place of their education with such a temper and such views, those young gentlemen who have been misled by the more artful and unprincipled among their companions, and whose standing in College has hitherto been good, will be received with pleasure, and their indiscretion be forgiven. They will again experience that paternal discipline—that patient instruction—these zealous effects which have always been so actively employed, to fix them in habits of diligence, of virtue and order, the sole aim and tendency of which are, to prepare them for usefulness and distinction in this life, and for a higher state of happiness in a better world.

Signed in behalf of the board of trustees,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,

Governor of New-Jersey, and President, ex-officio, of the Corporation.

Attested,

JOHN MACLEAN, Secretary.

Political.

From the New-York Evening Post.

TO THE AMERICAN PARTY.

THE election is now decided, and tho' a majority of the votes has been given against you, yet your exertions have been both honorable, and as it respects the future, encouraging; honorable as they have been made in the great cause of American patriotism against an unnatural conspiracy of foreigners with a domestic faction: encouraging, as it will be seen that you have acquired more than a thousand electors on your side since the last contest.

It deserves now to be mentioned, that in the fourth ward, out of eleven hundred votes, it is ascertained that upwards of five hundred have been given in by foreigners; who came with ther certificates and who therefore could not be refused, altho' instances were not wanting where the alien was unable even to name the person by whose oath he had been proved to have resided five years in this country.

In the sixth and seventh wards, on the latter of which the greatest dependence was placed by our adversaries, the proportion of foreigners has been still greater.

It is a circumstance which ought not to be overlooked, nor forgotten, that when a disturbance took place in this ward yesterday afternoon, the Irish democrats clapped a small bit of white paper in their hats to distinguish one another by, in the battle which was expected to ensue. On this occasion it was that Nathaniel G. Ingraham, perceiving an American gentleman of high spirit who was keeping the mob at bay, ran up to a gang of fellows whom he had ready, and called upon them to turn out; using the most inflammatory expressions.

Last night a mob consisting of some hundreds, marched from Martling's, their head quarters, snd paraded the streets with fife and drum.

Before they started, William G. Miller left his own house, and went up to them, and proposed to them to go to the Mechanic Hall, where there was a collection of Americans, and where their committee met, and take possession of the house.—But this was not thought prudent, and was given up—Before I go on, I must mention that this same William G. Miller, meeting me in the street, within six days, accosted me thus: "Mr. Coleman I am tired of these foreigners; when I read Cheetham, and see what is going on among us, it makes me sick." And within a short time he also told the gentleman from whose lips I now take the story, that he believed and hoped the *American Assembly Ticket* would succeed. But to proceed.

The mob went to the house of Mr. King, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Andrew Morris, knocked against the windows, rapt violently at the door, and made all sorts of violent noises, hooting, howling, and acting the part of drunken blackguards—but the circumstance to which I would call the attention of my fellow citizens, is, that they finished with three cheers of *Emmet and Liberty!* This shews the quarter whence the insult arose.

Emmet and Liberty! Can Americans hear this and remain cool upon it? If they can, 'tis high time to bow their heads, and lick the dust from the shoes of every foreigner the moment he lands upon our shores.

I conclude this short address with calling upon the AMERICAN PARTY to rally round the Constitution, and to give an unremitted

and active support to the cause of their country, against the terrible conspiracy which has been formed against it. For this purpose, let us bring all our prejudices, all private animosities, and lay them upon the altar of the *public good*.—Let all asperities, all personal differences that may have heretofore subsisted, either between individuals of particular denominations among those who have been distinguished during the past election as the AMERICAN PARTY, now cease and be forever forgotten, adopting for our motto the sentiment of Burke——"*WHEN BAD MEN COMBINE, GOOD MEN MUST UNITE.*"

From the Albany Gazette.

CENSOR.

IT may be worthy of consideration, whether it would not be useful to have in each of the United States, an officer somewhat resembling that of CENSOR in ancient Rome.

In Rome there were two, who besides certain civil powers, "took cognizance or inspection of the manners of the citizens; and who, in consequence of this last part of their office, had a power to censure vice or immorality, by inflicting some public mark of ignominy on the offender."

In this country they ought to have no power to meddle in civil affairs, or to punish individuals for the breach of morals; but merely to report annually to the Legislature, the offences which are prevalent, and injurious to the peace and welfare of society. This report would enable the Legislature to enact such laws as might be necessary; and the publication of it alone, would be a considerable check to vice and immorality.

The Censor might be elected by the Legislature, in the same manner as a regent of the University in this state; taken from any rank or profession in life, provided he was capable and faithful; and hold the office either for a limited time, or during the pleasure of the Legislature.

Some may alledge that the laws and the press are sufficient correctives. They are not so. Neither of them can prevent several evils without the aid of public opinion, which the office of Censor would help to awaken and supply. Without this aid, laws may be enacted and remain unexecuted; the press itself may become a fruitful source of mischief.

This subject could be easily discussed further, but no more is intended at present than to suggest a plan against which no valid objection occurs, and from which substantial benefits might arise.

PUBLIC GOOD.

Hudson, *May* 12.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

It is said Mr. Granger intends to resign the office of Post-Master-General.

We understand that a warrant was issued by the chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania, on the application of the governor's son, Joseph B. M'Kean, on Thursday last, for the arrest of Dr. Leib, on a charge of a conspiracy against the governor. The amount of recognizance demanded of Dr. Leib and his sureties, is 5000 dollars.

[*Merc. Adv.*]

Philadelphia, May 5

Col. Aaron Burr, arrived in town on Sunday last, in the Southern stage.

Windsor, (Vt.) April 27.

Destruction by water.—By the sudden rise of the rivers on Monday, and Tuesday last the following bridges, &c. have been destroyed—One bridge in Reading—two bridges over Queeche River in Woodstock—one bridge over White River in Royalton—one bridge over Onion River in Montpelier—one bridge over Connecticut River in Newbury, near Wells River—a saw-mall on White River falls;—and damages sustained by the Canal at Water-Queeche falls, 7000 dollars.

FOREIGN.

The latest arrival from the Continent of Europe, (the ship Francis, Capt. Pratt, from Bordeaux) brings news to the 21st of March, but nothing of importance from the armies. Bonaparte, seems to fear the consequences, at home, of his ineffectual attempts to make head against the Russians, and fights his armies over again, in fresh bulletins. The 63d and 64th, speak of the Emperour's walks on the field of battle—how this child of sensibility was affected to see so many dead Russian bodies—and instead of relating new conquests, in the old stile, magnifies the loss of the Russians, at the battle of Eylau to 30,000! The cannon are again paraded—all the cannon taken, since the French crossed the Vistula, and they make no despicable exhibition.

We have not yet received any account of the effect, which the late sudden and critical change of Ministry has produced, on the minds of the people in England.—We anticipate murmurs. It is notorious that the proposed, compared with the late cabinet, presents but a very unfavourable contrast of talent. Besides, the change will exasperate the Catholicks, and England is not advantageously situated to meet the effects of their despair.

We are not without solicitude, lest Mr. Jefferson's philosophical dissertation on treaties and neutral rights, arriving instead of a ratification of any part of the treaty, at a time of great irritation, for the consideration of men not remarkable for any bias in favor of this country, the consequence may be an alienation of the two governments.—*Boston Repertory.*

Providence, May 2.

Capture of Montivedo.—Wednesday last arrived here the ship Favorite, capt. Russell in 55 days from St. Salvador, a portuguse settlement on the coast of Brasil. Capt. Russell, has favored us with the following intelligence. On the 14th December last an English squadron of 21 sail arrived at Rio de Janciro, among which were the Ardent of 60 guns, commodore Donelly; the Unicorn frigate, and a sloop of war, the rest transports. The troops on board were commanded by Gen. Auchmuty an American by birth, and Gen. Lumney; the first was authorized to act as Gov. of Montiviedo, should it be under the dominion of the English.—The number of troops was reported to be 6000 but from a variety of circumstances its probable they did not exceed 3000. Great dipatch was used in watering, and the squadron sailed for the river Plate 22d of December. The ardour of the troops was highly excited at the recital of the cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards on the English prisoners at the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and a spirit appeared to be universal among them for taking ample vengeance.—The Favorite sailed from St. Salvadore on the 5th of March, on the morning of which day an arrival from Rio Grande, in a passage of 36 days, brought intelligence, that Montiviedo was in the hands of the English. By comparing dates it is probable that it fell between the 10th and 20th of January. The news of the capture of this place was bro't to Rio Grande by an English vessel, dispatched there by the conquerors, for provisions. The private letters received at St. Salvadore mentioned that the place sustained a close siege of six days, and was at length carried by storm. They also implied that the violences committed after the capitulation of Buenos Ayres were fully retaliated. It would seem, from the want of provisions the English suffered after the fall of Monteviedo, that their power could not extend far into the country. The Spaniards were extremely exasperated against the Americans, on account of the part acted by certain individuals in the conquest of Buenos Ayres, and an American vessel arrived from Monteviedo while the Favourite lay at the port of Rio de Janerio, which had been permitted by the English to proceed to the former place; she gave information, that on her approach to the batteries she was brought to, and a boat dispatched to inform her, that if she continued within reach of the guns another hour, they would certainly sink her.

To Correspondents.

"G. Q—z," contends against a phantom. Few people at this day are so enamored of solitude, as to forget their social duties.

"*Epigram,*" and several other favors, next week.

The Knell.

DIED,

In this city, on Tuesday last, very suddenly, Mrs. LUCY FELLOWS, wife of Mr. Joshua Fellows, aged 30 years.

On Wednesday last, Mrs NANCY BUNKER, wife of Mr. Timothy Bunker, aged 21 years.

At Troy, Mr. ROBERT MOFFIT, senior proprietor of the *Northern Budget*, aged 33.

At New York, Mr. HUGH GAINE, Printer, aged 80.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. CROSWELL,

If you think the following lines worthy of your *Wreath*, please to insert them.

ORIGIN
OF BRANDY AND GUNPOWDER.

"Bacchus et ad culpam causas dedit."
VIRG.

"Horridus miles amatur."
CIC.

SAYS madam Fame, who always flies,
The herald both of truth and lies,
These Northern climes were once unchain'd
From bonds satanic, peace regain'd,
And for a time seem'd to be rising
To perfect bliss with speed surprising.
Now Hell's grim potentate arriv'd,
Found moral goodness so reviv'd,
And saw with Heav'n so near alliance
As seem'd to bid him long defiance.
Swift thro' the air he wing'd his flight,
And settled in the realms of night,
Sat on his throne supreme in woe,
And thus address'd the pow'rs below:—
"Ye pow'rs obedient to my call,
"Exert your strength or we shall fall,
"Below this gloomy depth be hurl'd,
"Nor find an access to the world;
"For lo, our rebel vassals rise
"And claim allegiance to the skies.
"Ye Demons, fly, break their repose,
"Renew the weight of human woes."
Then cried two Demons, "We'll subdue,
"Great king, these foes to hell and you,
"If who shall serve thy cause the most,
"May rule the subjugated host.
"Thou know'st our prowess, thou, O king,
"May'st see what trophies we can bring."

Now Hell profound with loud applause
Rung deep; the furies op'd their jaws,
And dreadful hiss'd those grievous forms,
Who fright the world with raging storms,
Mov'd by the rending din afar,
The quaking earth foretold the war.
When thus the sable prince repli'd,
"Go, spread destruction far and wide:
"Choose your own means, slay, captivate,
"Subdue, and your reward is great."

Then *each* with emulation warm,
Will'd to become some fatal form,
Some substance fraught with so much evil
As might make *him* the greater devil.
When lo, Gunpowder rose in view,
And Brandy, foes entirely new.
The thund'ring Demon straight began
His dreadful skill on mortal man.
No secret for the world possess'd
In him; the devil stood confess'd,
His awful form with blood besmear'd,
His voice thro' all the region heard.
The dying shrieks, the mangled dead,
Struck thro' the world a solemn dread.
See smoaky columns rise on high!
Hear screaming globes in myriads fly!
As vivid, transient flashes gleam'd,
Effusive blood in torrents stream'd,
Such horrid scenes so fam'd in story,
Has pride infus'd, transform'd to glory;
Men for the plaudits of a breath,
Rush'd on with blind contempt of death.

See Brandy, more insidious fiend,
Addressing mortals as a friend,
A blushing smile dwelt on his face,
And pleasure rose in his embrace.
Full many arts this demon us'd,
While noxious doses he infus'd;
Now a physician, fam'd for skill,
The sexton's hands he oft would fill.
So charming his prescriptions sounded,
That people's senses were confounded;
They took their potions, sipp'd and tasted,
Till all their vital strength was wasted,
Nor even thought that death approach'd them,
Until the frightful monster touch'd them.
Thus the infernal rivals fought,
And each his train of evils brought;
Virtue was hissed off the stage;
Vice claim'd the honors of the age;
And satan smil'd with grim delight,
To see the horror of the fight.
They still contend, the end unknown,
Till fates unfurl in times their own.

DOCT. REBUS.

ATHENS, April 30th, 1807.

From the Atlas.

THE PURCHASER.—*A TALE.*

Friend, in thy travels, hast thou never seen,
With mincing gait,
And haughty air,
The vain coquette
Trip to the fair,
Under pretence some article to buy—
But more to show her pretty body
To every gaping noddy,
And make each love struck fopling sigh!
Thou hast, I ween.

So have I seen the self-conceited fop,
Enter with haughty stride, my shop,
And most obsequious air;
His noddle almost kiss'd the ground;—
But soon his cane he 'gan to dandle,
And rose as straight as tallow candle,
Or his pomatum'd hair—
And thus he spake, and wisely look'd around:

"Thou'st vastly many pretty things to sell,
"And I should like to buy:
"Wilt please their prices, Sir, to tell?"
"They're different," I reply—
"Too much, by G—," Sir Fopling cried,
Turn'd on his heel, and off he hied.

TACITURN.

Literary Gleanings.

The following interesting anecdotes of Lord Rodney, are related by Richard Cumberland, in his memoirs, recently published:— [Edit. Bal.]

"It happened to me to be present, and sitting next to Admiral Rodney at table, when the thought seemed first to occur to him of breaking the French line by passing through it in the heat of the action. It was at Lord George German's house at Stoneland, after dinner, when having asked a number of questions about the manœuvreing of columns, and the effect of charging with them on a line of infantry, he proceeded to arrange a parcel of cherry-stones, which he had collected from the table, and forming them as two fleets drawn up in line and opposed to each other, he at once arrested our attention, which had not been very generally engaged by his preparatory enquiries, by declaring that he was determined so to pierce the enemy's line of battle, (arranging his manœuvre at the same time on the table) if ever it was his fortune to bring them into action. I dare say this passed with some as a mere rhapsody, and all seemed to regard it as a very perilous and doubtful experiment, but landsmen's doubts and difficulties made no impression on the admiral, who having seized the idea held it fast, and in his eager animated way, went on manœuvreing his cherry-stones, and throwing his enemy's representatives into such utter confusion, that already possessed of that great victory, in imagination, which in reality he lived to gain, he concluded his process by swearing he would lay the French admiral's flag at his sovereign's feet; a promise which he actually pledged to his majesty in his closet, and faithfully and gloriously performed."

* * * *

"That he carried this projected manœuvre into operation, and that the effect of it was successfully decisive all the world knows. My friend sir Charles Douglas, captain of the fleet, confessed to me that he himself had been adverse to the experiment, and in discussing it with the admiral had stated his objections; to these he got no other answer but that "his counsel was not called for; he required obedience only, he did not want advice." Sir Charles also told me that whilst the project was in operation, (the battle then raging) his own attention being occupied by the gallant defence made by the French Glorieux against the ships that were pouring their fire into her, upon his crying out—"Behold, sir George, the Greeks and Trojans contending for the body of Patroclus!" The admiral, then pacing the quarter deck in great agitation pending the experiment of his manœuvre, (which in the instance of one ship had unavoidably miscarried) peevishly exclaimed—"Damn the Greeks and damn the Trojans; I have other things to think of." When in a few minutes after, his supporting ship having led through the French line in a gallant style, turning with a smile of joy to sir Charles Douglas, he cried out—"Now my dear friend, I am at the service of your Greeks and Trojans, and the whole of Homer's Iliad, or as much of it as you please, for the enemy is in confusion, and our victory is secure."

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